Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Edited and publi-hed, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1831. [VOL. XI.....NO. 563.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

STATE RIGHTS BALL.

Agreeably to previous arrangements this splendid and patriotic fete took place at the Theatre on Thursday evening last. Given, as it was, in honor of our distinguished fellow-citizen and excellent Chief Magistrate JAMES HAMILTON, jr. and in testimony of the devotion of our citizens to the principles promulgated by our Legislature, and of which he is and long has been an able, zealous and untiring champion, it affords us much gratification to state, that it was every way worthy of the individual and the cause to whom it was designed as a tribute of respect, and a pledge of approbation and support. To say that it equalled public expectation would be less than justice. The general voice is loud and unrestricted in its praise, nor have we conversed with a single individual upon the subject who does not pronounce it incomparably the most superb and magnificent spectacle which has ever graced our city. Nothing, indeed, was wanting which taste could conceive, or ingenuity execute, to render it effective. In the harmonious arrangement of the ornaments, and in the striking and brilliant appearance of the whole, every one discerned the master hand to which they have before been indebted for similar evidences of its zeal and taste. Both the exterior and interior of the Theatre were decorated in the most beautiful and imposing style, so much so indeed that it is difficult to determine which was most attractive or drew forth the warmest and most general commendation. The decorations however, beautiful and varied as they were, were all emblematic of the cause of the South, and calculated at once to inspire the spirit of patriotism in every heart, and to excite the warmest devotion to the rights of man. No emblem was there which did not represent and characterize the "Carolina Doctrines"—no inscription which did not recall the services of some distinguished patriot, who had devoted his talents, risked his popularity, and endeared his name, in the support of "Liberty, the Constitution, and the Union." It was truly a Carolina fete—beautified and endeared by Carolina emblems—honoring, as it was intended to honor, Carolina principles and Carolina worth—yet not forgetting, as it would have been ungrateful to forget, those of her Sister States who are united with her in principle and feeling nor those enlightened and patriotic men, whether in the East or the West, who have sympathized in the sufferings and maintained the doctrines of the South—and who, boarding the lion in his very den, have zealously supported the rights and sovereignty of the States even in those sections of the union which have unrighteously combined to rivet oppression and degradation on the South. This was as it should have been—just to ourselves, and grateful respect to our friends.

The exterior of the Theatre was decorated in a style of beauty & magnificence, not only unequalled here, but probably unsurpassed in any other city of the union. At the upper part of the portico was a beautiful transparency, exhibiting the name of the honored individual to whom the festival was given. Immediately below that, and between the pillars of the Portico, were three other transparencies, of which the centre one bore the motto of the State Rights party, "Liberty; the Constitution, Union," and the others represented, respectively, the Arms of the State, and a Palmetto Tree. They were all well executed, and would of themselves have been accounted a handsome decoration of the front; but, in addition to them, the Pillars were hung with innumerable variegated lamps, giving to the whole an effect indescribably beautiful, and of which it would not be extravagant to say that it might well be compared to the sparkling magnificence of a Fatry Palance.

Splendid, however, as was the external decoration, that of the interior of the Theatre fully corresponded in design and execution. The Pit was floored for the occasion, and elevated to a level with the Stage. The fronts of the boxes were removed, to allow free communication with the floor. In the centre of this spacious area, was a Palmetto—an entire tree of eighteen feet in altitude, and in perfect foliage, which had been transplanted thither from its native bed. This stately and beautiful Tree—the emblem of Southern firmness and Southern glory—connected as it is with the proudest associations of our hearts—pointing at once to the past and the future—and forcibly reminding Carolinians of the price at which their liberty was purchased, and of their solemn duty to preserve it for themselves, and to transmit it unimparied to their children—attracted every eye, and was the theme of general and animated conversation. It was encircled with coloured lamps, and bore around it a transparent label, "*Noli me Tangere*," below which there was a Rattlesnake—whose warning is as long and loud as its blow is fatal—coiled at his foot. Above the entrance to the Pit was a full length likeness of the Governor, surmounted and entwined by flags. The fronts of the boxes were all adorned with evergreens, coloured lamps, and the portraits of distinguished worthies. Amongst the latter we particularly remarked those of John Randolph, whom we hope shortly to see again in Congress—of the gallant Moultrie, smiling approval of the interesting spectacle of the sons and daughters of Carolina honoring the principles which he consecrated with his blood, and all appropriately adorned with his own Palmetto—of the patriot brothers Generals Thomas and C. C. Pinckney, the former of whom left as a legacy to Carolinians his dying injunction never to cease until theirs shall be regained, and a new compact made—and of the venerable Major Hamilton, who is still as fervently devoted to the cause of freedom as when it nerved his arm and inspired his heart at Yorktown and Trenton. There were several other portraits which we have not time to enumerate. At the upper end of the stage were three arches, hung with variegated Lamps, from the centre of which was suspended the venerated name of Washington, and from the two others respectively, those of our illustrious Jackson and beloved Lafayette. Extending from these, and occupying, on both sides the whole length of the Stage, were other Medallions, embroidered with the Star of Carolina, and enwreathed with evergreens, displaying the associated names of those eminent and patriotic men, both of the Revolution and of the present period who have been most signally distinguished by their support of the Constitution and the Rights of the States. Of these we should neither do justice to our own feelings, nor to the interesting occasion of which we are giving an account, if we did not distinctly record those of John C. Calhoun, the pride of Carolina—a Statesman unsurpassed in genius, experience, and public service—a Patriot, whose spotless reputation calumny has indeed *attempted* but *cannot* taint—who is even now triumphantly treading under foot the despicable snares which were laid for his destruction, and who is yet destined to attain an eminence from which he will look down with pity on the impotent malice of his enemies—Of the fearless Troup, who so nobly preserved the sovereign rights of Georgia, notwithstanding the "obligation of an oath" on Mr. Adams to destroy them—Of the intelligent and patriotic Gilmer, who will never be forgotten as long as there shall be a heart to support the Rights of the States, or to resist the enchroachments of judicial usurpation—Of Governor Floyd, of Virginia, than whom there is none more worthy to preside over the State which gave birth to Jefferson, and to which has been committed, as did the Romans to their vestal virgins, the preservation in its purity of the sacred flame of constitutional liberty—Of the immortal Jefferson himself—the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of that other Declaration, the Kentucky Resolutions of '98—whose spirit speaks from the tomb, and whose Kentucky Resolutions are now achieving and will yet achieve a more important and decisive revolution in public opinion, than even that which elevated himself to the Presidential Chair—of Woodbury of N. H. who even in the East has raised his voice in vindication of the South—of Benton, of Missouri, and Rowan, of Kentucky, whom we delight to hail as brethern in principle, and who go hand in hand with the South in exposing and endeavoring to remedy dangerous infractions of the Constitution which are fast destroying it—Of our own Hayne, who, as he has incurred the odium, is well entitled to the honor, of the Carolina doctrines—Of Drayton, who, although opposed to Convention, would be first amongst the foremost to obey the voice of his State whenever she may need his services—Of our own McDuffie, high in intellect, high in honor, and high in the affection of every Carolina heart—of our own Harper, whose zeal and anxiety for the honor and interests of the South, are only equalled by his purity and learning as a Judge—Of Martin—the soul of honor—of whom no one can speak without admiration and affection, and all of whose energies are intensely devoted to his country's rights—Of Davis, always, worthy of confidence and fast rising into enviable eminence—he, who struggled, although unsuccessfully, to strike from the statute book that foul badge of federal usurpation and State degradation the 25th section of the Judiciary Act—Of John Taylor, whose spirited answer to a certain eight-point letter, is an appropriate commentary upon the whole tenor of his political life—Of Stephen D. Miller, the firm and consistent supporter of Convention—who fearlessly follows his principles wherever they may lead—who did not abandon the people after having led them to the precipice—who will support in *Carolina* the doctrines he avows *in Congress*, and support in Congress the rights and principles of which Carolina has chosen him the representative and advocate—Of Patrick Henry, whose prophetic spirit foretold the evils which now surround the South—And "though last not least," of our own gallant and venerable Sumpter, who toiled and bled for the acquisition of our rights, and who now recommends a Convention as the only proper and efficient means of saving the Constitution "at its last gasp," and the State of South-Carolina from servitude, poverty, and degradation. The doors communicating with the stage were arrayed with arms and colours, tastefully disposed, and the whole of the interior of the Theatre was elegantly lighted with variegated lamps. Bands of Music were stationed in the upper boxes, nearest to the stage.

Such were the decorations, hastily and imperfectly described, of this truly interesting Carolina Fete.

At an early hour the company began to assemble, and before his Excellency arrived, the Theatre was filled. It is computed by many that upwards of eighteen hundred persons joined in the festivity, and we have heard no estimate which does not state the number as nearly approaching, if not exceeding, that amount. It was then that the interest of the scence was fully felt, and all its splendor burst upon the sight. A few moments before, and the exhibition, beautiful as it was in itself, wanted the zest of gaiety and life. Now gaiety and life were imparted in abundance. Beauty and fashion overflowed the House, and gave to the scene the captivating, dazzling and indescribable effect of living decoration and animated elegance. Never have we witnessed, on any similar occasion, so large or so brilliant an assemblage. The officers of the army and of the militia, who were invited guests, appeared in full uniform and added by their numerous attendance to the dignity and interest of the scene. Leaves of the Palmetto—worn as an order—composed a part of every dress. Ornaments of this kind were displayed in the breasts of the gentlemen, and in the heads of the ladies, who also exhibited a costliness and manigficence of costume, seldom equalled and never exceeded, and which formed an outward but expressive evidence of the elevated and patriotic spirit by which the fair of Carolina have even been proudly and preeminently distinguished.

At 9 o'clock precisely the Govenor arrived, attended by his suite. His arrival was announced by a flourish of Trumpets, and, as he ascended the steps, he was saluted by an immense concourse of spectators, with defeaning & reiterated cheers. To these salutations his Excellency greatefully & gracefully responded by repeated bows. He was received at the door by all the managers, who then ushered him into the interior of the Theatre. The company all rose to receive him, with the most gratifying marks of pleasure and applause. It was a proud and yet an affecting scene—inestimable to him who was thus honoured—and delightful to those who paid this willing homage to devoted patriotism and exalted worth. The Govenor was evidently much affected. And no wonder that he was. Independent of the honor done to himself, this was the first time that such a tribute has been paid to a citizen of South Carolina. Hitherto festivals of this sort have been given to Presidents making their progress through the Union, and as much, perhaps, because they had been given to other citizens as from any other cause. But this one was expressly gotten up, and enthusiastically attended, as a Carolina tribute to a Carolina man for his ardent and untiring devotion to the rights and honor of his native state. Next to the approbation of his conscience, that of his fellow-citizens is most precious to a patriot—and if we could envy any man a well earned honor, we should certainly envy his Excellency the proud and elevated feelings which must have filled his heart at beholding such a vast assemblage of the sons and daughters of Carolina, spontaneously united to render a tribute of respect to his talents and virtues, to thank him for his past services, and to incite him, by their gratitude, to renew exertions in the great cause of constitutional freedom.

After this ceremony, the amusements of the evening commenced and were continued to a very late hour. Refreshments, in great abundance, and of superior quality, were distributed at intervals. The utmost regularity and harmony prevailed throughout. And when the company dispersed, every one retired, not only highly gratified with the splendour and gaiety of the scene, but carrying with him the animating conviction that the cause of State Rights goes on triumphantly "conquering and to conquer," and that the flame of liberty yet burns as vividly in the hearts of Carolinians as when it was first kindled by their fathers upon the alter of patriotism—the Palmetto Fort.

Charleston Mercury.

Prison of Polignac.—The Edinburg Observer gives the following account of the fortress of St. Michel, in Normandy, where the ex-Minister, Polignac, is to remain for life.

Charleston Mercury.

The State Prison of St. Michel stands on a lofty pyramidal rock, situated in a spacious bay bearing the same name, which separates Normandy from Brittany. Seen from a distance, especially from the sea, it greatly resembles the rock of Ailsa in the Firth of Clyde. The channel that separates the mount from the mainland may be crossed by pedestrians at low water, but numerous quicksands and the rapidity with which the tide rises, render a guide necessary. The rock shoots up steeply on all sides, and round the base about 100 house are clustered within strong defensive works. Stairs cut in the rock, and carefully guarded, lead up to the prison which is near its summit; and the extreme pinnacle is surmounted by a stately abbey, about seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. This edifice is esteemed a place of great sanctity, and is still a famous place of pilgrimage among the devotees of the Church of Rome. As far back as the days of William the Conquerer, Mount St. Michel was a strongold of note, and many distinguished men pined and perished in its dungeons. Ten thousand troops, we were assured, could find accommodation in the fortress and abbey alone; and the subterranean apartments, scooped in the entrail of the mountain, and of which many bloody and barbarous traditions are on record, form a labyrinth of which even the officials do not know the boundaries. At the time we speak of (1822) about eight hundred prisoners were immured in the fortress, part of them for crimes against the state, and part for common felonies. Among the horrible contrivances in this dreary retreat; there is an abyss called "Montgomerie's Hole," of prodigious depth, which is supposed to have been an obligatory or concealed trap door upon which in barbarous times, criminals inimical to the state, and whose death it was deemed advisable to cover with mistery, were lured to step unwittingly, and so hurried into eternity. In one of the dungeons, so late as the end of last century, there was a huge cage, constructed of strong wooden bars, in which many eminent victims pined and suffered, and among other, Francis de la Bretonniere, a printer of Leydeo, who was clandestinely seized in Holland, for publishing a satire on Louis XIV., and who died in this horrible cell after a long and severe imprisonment. Louis XI, one of the cruelest and meanest despots that ever dishonored the throne of France, had a great liking for Mount St. Michel, and made frequent pilgrimages to its shrine; and one of his improvements was the formation of *oublieites*, (pits or "forgotten holes," shaped like inverted cones,) in which the wretched beings immured in them could neither lie sit nor stand, and into which they were lowered with the knowledge that they were to be left to die of starvation.

MM. Cauchy and Saujou, commissioned to read the verdict of the Court of Peers to the four ex-ministers, went to Vincennes on Wednesday morning, the 22d at 6 o'clock. Having arrived at the Castle, they were obliged, in order to obtain admittance, to convey a letter to the Governor, which they attached to the chain of the drawbridge employed for that purpose. The bridge was immediately lowered, and they were conducted to the dungeon by General Daumesnil, who alone has possession of the key of the gates. The four Exministers, and even the governor himself, were entirely ignorant of the result of the trial, for the bridge had been raised the previous evening, immediately on the entry of the prisoners, and no person whatever had from that moment been admitted into the Castle, MM. Cauchy and Sanjou were first introduced into a large anti-chamber, communicating with the apartments of the ex-ministers, who were still in bed. MM. de Chantelauze and De Guernon Ranville were quickly dressed, and in attendance; in half an hour Peyronnet, appeared, and the three then proceeded to the chamber of Prince Polignac who had intimated, that, being extremely unwell, he was desirous of remaining in bed. In this room, therefore, M. Cauchy, greffier, read to them the decree of the Court. Such had been their blindness; such their confidence, that they all evinced great surprise and disappointment; though there appeared a remarkable contrast between the firmness and resignation displayed by MM. Chantelauze and Guernon Ranville and the deep affliction and humiliation of Peyronnet and Polignac. The lattter especially heard with the utmost consternation that part of the decree which says that civil death is involved in the sentence of transportation. During the reading of the verdict the four prisoners kept silence. One sentence was only uttered afterwards, and that was addressed by Chantelauze to Guernon Ranville:—"Well, my friend," said he, "we shall have plenty of leisure to play at chess." (*Eh bien, mon cher, nous aurons le temps de faire des partie; d'echecs.*)

TO THE FREEMEN

OF THE

Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I had intended addressing a circular to you, giving my views upon the state and condition of our common country; and although, at no period of our history has the watchful vigilance of patriotism been more eminently demanded than at present, and although it would have afforded me much pleasure to have given you, in detail, the *causes* which render this vigilance necessary, yet I am compelled, from the press of business, and the constant attention I must necessarily give to subjects of great importance now before us, to content myself with giving you a brief but comprehensive statement of our fiscal concerns for the two years of General Jackson's administration; and which, I am pleased to say have been managed by faithful and competent agents, and are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and continue to be fully adequate to meet all the demands upon the country.

The public debt on the 1st January, 1831, only amounted to $32.132.191 68. Thus we see that twenty-three millions seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty seven cents of the public debt has been paid since the commencement of the present administration; and I am assured by the President that he will move to its final extinguishment, suffering no circumstance to divert him from the completion of that important object. That great and good man is again before the American people for re election—a circumstance I am proud to have it in my power to announce to my constituents, because I feel confident it will be hailed by them as another evidence of his disinterested patriotism and devotion to the interest of his country, in whose service he has done so much. If he were to consult his own wishes, I am well assured he would retire at the end of his term to the peaceful shades of the hermitage; but the public voice again calls him; and he obeys. He lives for his country, and his country will sustain him.

With the 3d of March will end the period for which you elected me to serve you in the councils of the nation. If, in the discharge of the high trust confided to me, my course has met the approbation of my constituents, the object of my highest ambition will have been attained.

That I have, in all cases, acted correctly, I do not pretend; but I may, with confidence, say that my best efforts have been exerted in the discharge of the various duties which have devolved upon me, since my first election, to advance the interests of my country, and more particularly the interests of those who I am proud to call my constituents. I am again a candidate for Congress, and will try and visit the various counties of my district during the ensuing summer, when, no doubt, frequent occasions will afford me an opportunity of addressing you publicly, and, what is more pleasing, to once more shake the hands of many valued friends.

SAMUEL P CARSON.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

An Ohio newspaper, before us, thinks that it is the interest of that State to advocate an *equitable* distribution of the surplus funds amongst the several States, in preference to the present system of appropriations for works of Internal Improvement. The reason given for this preference is a pretty strong one. It seems that "the estimated cost of various works of Internal Improvement, not commenced, but for which surveys and estimates are made, is $49.341.082" and that "the estimate of works projected, and partly surveyed," amounts to $51.200.000 making, in the whole, $100.511.082. Of this sum less than one million would be expended in Ohio—but, upon the distributive plan, her share would be about nine millions.

That nine millions are better than one million, no one can doubt, and we do not therefore wonder that Ohio should prefer the system that will give her the largest sum. But what will the States say which profit more by the present system than they would by the *equitable* distribution plan? What will your Green, and Barren, and Pea river speculators, say to this?—your Beaufort and Buzzard's Bay folks—your Back Creek and Muscle Shoals people—your Wassville and Lexington, your Washington, and Frederick road companies? What will say the whole host of beggars, who besiege Capitol Hill, year after year, to urge Congress to grant them a hundred millions of the people's money, which Congress has no right to grant? What will say the army of supplicants, who are only waiting to see the Treasury doors opened, that they may rush in for demands of a thousand millions, to the back of the hundred millions already demanded? They will very naturally be opposed to the distributive plan, and for the same reason that Ohio is in favor of it—because they will not get so large a slice of the public loaf.

In truth, no man can look forward to the future scramble for public money, which is to take place under the glorious American System, without being horror struck at the corruption and improvidence which must inevitably be introduced. As to the distributive plan, we have no idea that it will ever be seriously thought of. No alteration of the Constitution can ever be obtained to authorize it, and the Union can survive no forced construction that will usurp the power. We do really consider the clamor raised in favor of dividing the surplus funds as only a *ruse de guerre*, to kill the squandering system by inches. For, what man can seriously believe, after the public debt is paid off, that the people of the United States will deliberately tax themselves ten millions of dollars merely for the sake of having the pleasure of receiving the money back again, after maintaining some thousands of agents, and sinking half a million of dollars in commissions and interest? Whenever this system comes to be analyzed, it will be found to contain so many inherent difficulties and absurdities, that the good sense of the nation will instantly reject it.

Will the people of any State deliberately agree to a system which will merely give them back what they pay?

Will the people of the States agree to a system which will give them back less than they pay?

If not, how can a majority of the people ever be found to agree to an altera of the Constitution which would have that effect? For, it is very evident, that, for every State which gets more than her fair share, there must be one that will get less, and it would puzzle the most skilful arithmetician to point out how ten millions of dollars could be collected and disbursed, after incurring the expenses of collection and disbursing, equal to at least half a million of dollars, in such a way as not to leave a majority of the parties worse off than when they began. That those States will favor the scheme who expect to profit by it, is to be expected. A man who is sure of drawing a prize in a lottery, will never object to pay five dollars where he is sure he will gain ten. But will the intended *plunderees* agree to this? It can hardly be expected. No State Legislature or Convention could ever be found, we apprehend, so silly as to place in the hands of the Federal Government the power of *indefinite taxation*—a power which can be so managed as to throw nearly its whole weight upon particular sections of country, and all its benefits into the scale of others,

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LIVE AND TIMES OF GEORGE IV. *by the Rev. George Croly, N Y. Reprint. J & J Harper.* 1831.—Mr. CROLY has acquited himself very handsomely. His subject is one of much interest, and he has treated it with unusual impartiality, except in two or three instances where his national pride and the prejudices of his education have had undue influence. He prophecies woe to his country from the *Catholic Relief bill*. And why? He is a Clergyman of the Church of England, and deeply interested in sustaining the Protestant hierarchy. We doubt not the sincerity of his fears—but let him take comfort——they are groundless. Toleration never yet harmed any government. Again—Mr. Croly calls the late war "a war of frigates—America took some of the British cruisers, ill-manned and ill provided"—a concise way of telling the story that beats Tacitus himself. We doubt whether an English frigate in active service was ever found "*ill manned or ill provided*," especially in times of war. Settling the matter by wholesale in this summary manner is hardly fair, Mr. Croly. It is no disgrace to John Bull that brother Jonathan captured some of his ships, after a good deal of hard fighting, and unquestionable valor on both sides.

With these exceptions, and a few others of minor importance, we must credit Mr. Croly with much independence and impartiality. He exhibits these traits particularly when he speaks of Queen Caroline. We have always looked upon Caroline of Brunswick as an injured woman, in the early part of her career, previously to her departure from England. Mr. Croly alludes to the fact that her affections were engaged to another individual at the time when her parents obliged her to accept the proposals of the prince of Wales. He mentions no name. This individual was Col. Butler, a gallant young irishman, a son, we believe, of the Earl of Ormond. It *was* stated some years ago that he ran away with her from her father's court, but that they were persued, and the lover bereaved of his prize. Be this as it may, Caroline's heart was pure when she crossed to England to receive the hand of the heir apparent, and had she been properly treated she would have never been driven.

"An exile far away,
Neglected and reviled."

The best evidence in her behalf is the fact that George the Third, a man of rigid personal integrity, gave her his countenance, protection, and friendship, during the family disturbances and *after* the seperation. The truth is, the prince married in order to have his debts paid by parliament. He neglected and slighted the princess, instigated by that female Iago, lady Jersey, and Caroline, who had more temper than judgment, made matters worse by her uncompromising course. Mr. Croly throws much light on this subject, and he deserves praise for the frank, bold and manly manner of his expressions.

A word with regard to Mr. Croly's style, and we have done. It is chaste, classical, and beautiful, and may be taken as a model of fine writing. It is worthy of his genius and his education.

The Richmond Enquirer "could not believe" that Mr. Calhoun would publish the correspondence. Why not? He was grossly misrepresented in all the opposition prints, and nothing was more natural, therefore, than that he should himself lay the whole controversy before the people, and thus enable them, impartially and understandingly, to decide upon its merits. The Enquirer "regrets that he should have made a public appeal to the people." And yet he must either have done that, or have submitted in silence to imputations injurious to his character, and thus have become a passive victim to the machinations of his enemies. "No good can come of it." What? is it nothing good that an injured man should have redeemed his reputation? Is it nothing good that the popular suspicion which had begun to cloud his fame should have been triumphantly dispersed by the clear light of truth? We have no doubt, however, that the Enquirer *does regret it*, and we readily believe that it had sincerely "hoped that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun would have kept it to themselves." It has evidently caused alarm in a certain quarter; and it is to that we presume the Enquirer alludes when it says "no good can come of it." The matter cannot stop with Mr. Calhoun's publication. Replies will follow, and other developements will be made. As they progress, we shall probably see the reason why the Enquirer "regrets" that Mr. Calhoun has laid it before the people. Meanwhile we concur with the E. that the friends of the administration should avoid all divisions, as far as possible. It will be time enough to think of a successor to General Jackson, when the question comes regularly before the people. And then, "whether it shall be Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. M'Lean, or any other man" the people, of course, will determine for themselves—and perhaps this very publication of Mr. C. (which the Enquirer so much regrets,) may assist in enabling them to form a correct judgement on the subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in the middle of Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated March 2, 1831.

You ask me "what has been the effect in this part of the Old Dominion, of the publication of the correspondence between the President and Vice President of the United States." You may very readily suppose that it has been the general topic of conversation in all circles since its appearance. I have improved more than ordinary facilities of learning the public impression, and can assure you, with great confidence, that since my observation of public affairs commenced, no incident whatever has occurred, which, in this part of the country, has operated so decisively on the public mind, and so beneficially to any individual as this to Mr. Calhoun. His vindication is universally regarded as the most conclusive and unanswerable one conceivable. The propriety of the publication at *this very time* is not questioned by any individual whom I have met; and, consequently, the miserable slang in some of the papers about the "dividing of the party," &c. excites only feelings of profound contempt. That the President should have permitted himself to give occasion for, or rather have forced on Mr. Calhoun the necessity under which he makes his appeal, is, undoubtedly, a matter of general regret. The feelings towards the President are rather of sorrow than of anger: all believe that he *intends* right, but all believe that the power of the "*magician*" is upon him. If Martin Van Buren is not the grand wire-worker in this most infamous affair, then public opinion does him more wrong than it ever did any man before. No man here is reckless enough of his reputation for common sagacity to say, with a grave and unaltered countenance, that he does not believe Martin to be the man. If any thing were wanting to confirm this opinion, the letter of Mr. Hamilton, with the comments of the editor of the Telegraph, gives the finishing stroke to the matter.

When I use the terms *unanimous*, &c. I wish to be understood as excepting the "fence men" and "fence papers"—they are "mum." But it may be safely predicated of that worthy tribe of politicians that they will come over to the strong side in the end. As they are the most cowardly and treacherous in the heat of the conflict, so they are always the most arrogant and vociferous in the moment of victory; and fighting altogether for the "booty," they are sure in the end to fall in the victorious party.

It is said that in a certain school, "all things are considered fair in politics." In old Virginia, thank God, a different code of ethics prevail. It is not *here* required that a man, when he becomes a politician, shall cease to be a gentleman. A gallant and honorable man will be heard with sympathy and enthusiasm, when he denounces the vile and insidious arts which are aimed at his destruction, especially when his name is, as Mr Calhoun's is, identified with that of his country's, associated with her proudest institutions, and inscribed upon the brightest pages of her history. He will always be expected to

"Right a wrong wherever given,
"Tho' twere in the very face of heaven."

U S. Telegraph.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Pennsylvania, March 3, 1831.

"The correspondence between the President and Vice President, since its appearance, has been the topic of universal conversation. It has placed the Vice President on high and honorable ground. The base and insidious attempt to destroy him is regarded with indignation by the people, who abhor intrigue and unfairness. The character of the Secretary of State has suffered much in this matter.

"Although this common subject of conversation in every circle, yet, I assure you, I have not heard a single individual, on any occasion, justify or defend the Secretary of State, and those concerned with him in this vile plot to destroy Mr. Calhoun, who is now decidedly more popular in Pennsylvania than he ever was before. his course is admired and approved by all parties.

"The independent and firm stand you have taken on this occasion cannot fail to command the approbation of all honorable men, and increase the already extensive circulation of your paper."

U S. Telegraph.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Raleigh:

MARCH 21, 1831.

To be a free people it is necessary that the body politick should make a constitution, and that the provisions of that constitution should never be departed from. It is this principle upon which our government is administered and which has deservedly given us a rank in the grade of nations of which Greece and Rome might well have been proud in the advanced periods of their renown as free States. That clause of our constitution which would regulate the decision upon the question made by the State of Georgia in the case of the Indian treaties appears to us to be exceedingly ambiguous, and notwithstanding *we* think that the view taken of it by the government of Georgia is the correct one inasmuch as it comports more nearly with rationality and the just equality contemplated in the establishment of the national government, yet we cannot but think that the grant is ambiguous and thus far defective. It reads thus: "That this constitution, [the constitution of the United States] and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme law of the land; and the Judges shall be bound &c." At first view it would strike the indifferent reader that unlimited obedience was due to all treaties made under the authority of the United States. But this to one whose mind was engaged with the subject to discover the extent of power of the general government with a view to its due administration would seem unreasonable because he would perceive at once that it would prostrate and submerge every power reserved to the States in the great and overwhelming authority given to the general government to make all treaties which its administrators might think proper. There would and could be no limit to such authority if that construction of the clause in question were to prevail. That interpretation being unreasonable and liable to the objection that it is arbitrary and tyrannical let us see what would be the best and most reasonable construction. Upon this point we shall differ with those who would confer unbounded jurisdiction upon the Supreme Judiciary which, notwithstanding its Lordly appellation, is yet confined in its supremacy to a few objects and not by any means the endless dictator in every instance of doubtful authority to the courts of the several states. Thus, we should not say if the United States chose to make a treaty with Great Britain transferring the title of all lands in Georgia to that kingdom that such a treaty under the constitution would be the Supreme law of the land and that the Judges of the Supreme Court should conform to it in making up their decision upon the question of constitutionality which would necessarily belong to its jurisdiction. All treaties must not necessarily be constitutional because they are made "under the authority of the United States." In determining upon the validity of a treaty we should first endeavour to discover the extent of the authority of the treaty-making power. If the treaty-making power has transcended its authority then it is a clear case that all treaties which are not confined within the bounds of the treaty-making power are unconstitutional. How are we to ascertain the limited authority of the treaty-making power? We cannot pursue a clearer method in the investigation of such an enquiry than by ascertaining whether a treaty makes any encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States. If a treaty is made in violation of those rights and the sovereign power of the States then its unconstitutionality is undeniable. How is it with respect to the treaties with the Indians? If those treaties are acted upon will not the reserved rights of the States be violated? Does not the making of a treaty taking from a State her sovereignty over her territorial limits violate that part of the Federal compact where each state is mutually pledged to support one another in the maintenance of all authority which is not surrendered by nor prohibited to the States? Was the sovereignty of any State over her territory or any lands within her borders surrendered by or prohibited to the States? The reservation of such sovereignty was expressly made. How then can the United States government make a treaty or treaties with the Indians under the present constitution surrendering the rights of a sovereign State without her permission or assent, previously obtained, except by the violation of an express provision in the constitution to the contrary? Is it not an usurpation of authority which under a solemn compact was guaranteed to a sovereign and independent State? Can such a government be called a free one acting under the provisions of a constitution? It would certainly be a misnomer to style it a constitutional government, it should rather be called despotick. Thus far then this apparently indefinite clause in the constitution is narrowed down into some sort of limit, so that the treaty-making power cannot make a valid treaty with any nation which would compromit in the remotest degree the reserved rights and sovereign powers of a State. It is to be regretted that although we have a constitution which is designed and acknowledged as the guide of national legislation yet it is too seldom that a recurrence is had to it for the honest purpose of ascertaining the precise limits of national authority, and of conforming legislative action thereto. It is made an instrument at this day to subserve party purposes, and in the hands of unprincipled aspirants, instead of being the palladium of freedom, it is an engine of slavery and oppression. Nothing but the voice of the people can effect our emancipation. Raise it—let it be clearly and distinctly heard and it cannot fail to produce the necessary effect. Our manacles will fall off with the effort and we shall again rest in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty.

STATE BANK.

It appears that Mr. *Cameron* has resigned the presidency of the State Bank, and that Mr. *Brown* has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The appointment, if we justly understand the motives which led to it, together with the time at which it was made, has justly excited surprize and no small degree of indignation in this section of the State. It exhibits an ungrateful and oppressive spirit on the part of the Direction. Like all tyrants they took the necessary precaution to remove those from the Board who were reputed hostile to the movement and then they could shape their course without any obstruction. What their views are may be readily inferred from the elevation of Mr. Brown to the Presidency. Of Mr. Brown we do not wish to say any thing harsh or unjust, but it is a well known fact (we say it not to his discredit) that he is a foreigner, having no permanent interests in the community of which he is a member, and therefore it cannot be expected that he will yield that ready, and at the same time, prudent, compliance to the necessities of the people, or accommodate the loans of the Bank to the times as one who had some community of interest with those most directly concerned with the business of the Bank. Under this aspect of the case the appointment of Mr. Brown is injudicious, but there are other and equally strong objections. It is the certainty that the policy which has been heretofore pursued in the Bank will be entirely abandoned and a new order of things established. This was the object contemplated in placing Mr. Brown at the head of the concerns of the Bank, and to effect his elevation that several of the most worthy and influential members of the late board were displaced. This step would have endangered their plan of operations had it been promulgated during the session of the last legislature, and it is too apparent to be discredited, that this was the reason of the late president's delay in resigning, for it was reported some time back that he intended to retire. Under Mr. Brown's administration they expect to close the concerns of the Bank as rapidly as possible, and that upon the most rigid and unaccommodating terms. This is a manifest violation of the spirit of the law passed during the session before the last wherein it is expressly provided that no unnecessary despatch is to characterize the proceedings of the Bank and its branches in the winding up of its concerns. It is said that some recent regulations have passed the Board at Raleigh under the present administration which take the power from the Branches to adopt any measures which may conflict with the present policy of the mother Bank. If this be true what man of firmness and independence would consent to serve as a Director? Who, so poor of spirit, as to be the willing and passive agent

to execute the decrees of an arbitrary moniel faction against themselves and their neighbours? We were gratified to hear that Mr. Maxwell Chambers, the President of the Board of the Branch in this place, seeing the servile dependency in which they proposed to place him, immediately resigned. This does him great credit, and we hope his motives will be properly appreciated and his course followed by the Directors. We hold ourselves to be fully justified for these remarks, since the late proceedings of the State Bank deeply concern the people of this section of the State of North Carolina. It is not the stock-holders nor the debtors alone who suffer under the rigid regulations and unjust operations of the present policy of the Bank, but every man in the community feels their inconvenience. The creditor no less than the debtor—the buyer in an equal degree with the vender—each and every one suffers from the selfish measures of the Bank. Without noticing any other inconvenience which results from the same selfish and illiberal practises of the Bank we would remind our readers, who are interested in this subject, that all notes except those of the State and United States Banks are excluded in the payments made to the Bank. Already has this rule operated oppressively upon the debtors to the Bank. The greater proportion of the money in this section of the State is upon the South Carolina Banks, none of which will now be received. An almost entire stop has been put to the circulation of money by the adoption of this rigorous rule. For the present these remarks suffice.

Many subsidized presses of the country, entirely controlled by the Secretary of State, have united in villifying the Vice-President, and in misrepresenting his political opinions—some by calling him a Federalist, others by denouncing him as a nullifyer. Among others engaged in this vulgar and slavish practise is the New York Courier and Enq. It attempts to identify its course with the democratic cause, but it is in truth opposed to every thing democratic. It is not democratic, if we know what democracy is to abuse in foul and impure language an innocent and persecuted man whose services to his country have been of the most valuable and lasting kind. It is perpetually preaching up democracy; but its course is not consistent with its professions. It is not democratic, we are sure, to pervert the language of a man against whom a serious accusation is brought and which was uttered in his defence and give it a different signification from that designed by its writer. This is treachery in an Editor to whatever party he may belong. It is a flagrant abuse of the liberty of the Press. Many conductors of presses are made to suffer for publishing the truth but those seem to fare best and prosper most who follow the practise of detraction and slander. The New York Courier and Enquirer in the most respectful language applied to Mr. Calhoun in a long article upon the subject of the correspondence calls him a Federalist and a Nullifyer. Now, how a man can be a Federalist and a nullifyer at the same time we are utterly at a loss to conceive. We are very sure that a Federalist and a democrat bear not the slightest resemblance to each other and we are equally sure that the dissimilarity is farther removed between a Federalist and a nullifyer. The two characters are incompatible in the same person. But Mr. Calhoun is neither a Federalist nor a nullifyer. He is a republican—he is a democrat. We say so with a knowledge of the fact. He is an avowed opposer of internal improvement in any shape—he is opposed to the tariff and is in favour of a strict construction of the Constitution. These are the political sentiments of Mr. Calhoun and such as we consider to be the very essence of republicanism and democracy. We have no motive in misrepresenting Mr. Calhoun's political opinions, the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has. He is a hired servant—we are free agents, at liberty to think and act as we please. We will do more justice to the master of the Courier and Enquirer. We will say he is essentially a republican. He has opposed some measures of a republican stamp but that by no means makes him a Federalist. He is, for example in favour of internal improvement where the work is of a national character. He thus far departs from the republican doctrine. But he is an intriguer. He comes from New York which gave birth to the only traitors in the United States: Arnold, Burr and Armstrong only recollected at present.

We insert in our paper this week a most vivid description of the State Rights' Ball given in Charleston to Governor Hamilton. We do not know when our sensibilities have been so powerfully awakened as when we read the glowing account given in the Mercury of the festival in honor of Governor Hamilton and his political principles. It is the first time, says the Mercury, that the same honor has been paid to a citizen of South Carolina; and it must be, the more gratifying to Governor Hamilton when he brings to mind the number of highly distinguished individuals of the same State who are enlisted with himself in the defence of the same righteous cause and that *he* has been chosen as the one whom the citizens of South Carolina most delighted to honor. But when the eloquent Editor of the Mercury came to nominate the Patriots of the land, civil and military, and to recount their glorious achievements we could scarcely refrain from pouring forth a flood of tears. such was the tenderness and pathos of the description. It must have been truly a magnificent spectacle, to behold *eighteen hundred* persons, male and famale, assembled to do honor to a distinguished fellow citizen and to testify their high sense of his public services and private worth, whilst they could at the same time do reverence to the great principles of civil government which they believed to be the basis of our political institutions! The Sons and Daughters of South Carolina have a right to be proud of their zealous, impassioned and unceasing patriotism. Her devotion to the principles of Mr. Jefferson must put her Sister States to the blush if they have any of the pride of patriotism left. But the Spirit of Freedom no longer animates the bosoms of our citizens. The sons have lost that ardent attachment for constitutional liberty which fired the souls of their fathers. The inspiration which they breathed became examinate with their decay. They imparted nothing of the fervour of their own feelings to their offspring. But we are mistaken—the sons of South Carolina have inherited all that zeal for the good of our country which glowed in the minds of the Fathers. They have not dishonored the patrimonial inheritance. It has not degenerated into the most slavish passion. They have not stood as silent and unmoved spectators of the effort which is making every where to rivet the chains of our political thraldom. They have not encouraged our oppressors by a backwardness and unwillingness to engage in the defence of our rights, unjustly usurned. They have not countenanced the efforts of our enemies to hold us in political vassalage by a total neutrality and the most perfect indifference as to the issue of the struggle between the violaters and defenders of the Constitution. But they have been active and vigilant protectors of our constitutional rights. They were the first to place themselves in the breach and to defend the shattered ramparts round the constitution. If they were not victorious they were not subdued. How have they been rewarded for their generous and gratuitous support of the tottering liberties of their country? They have been calumniated and reviled, and yet they have borne it with the utmost meekness—without a murmur—every remonstrance being rather in sorrow than in anger. But such is the fate of a party that laboured zealously for the good of the country. The patriotic exertions of the leaders are attributed to selfish and interested motives whilst the whole party has to share the odium which their enemies seek, and too often, successfully, to cast upon them.

Before we make any response to the courteous Editor of the Camden Journal we would beg leave to correct a misnomer in his replication to some remarks of ours upon his annunciation of Judge Smith as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We are not the Editors of the "Salisbury Carolinian" but the Editors of the "Western Carolinian." We are much indebted to him for his good opinion of us, notwithstanding the late hour at which he has thought proper to advertise us of it. We have differed in our political notions from the Editor of the Camden Journal; but we can assure him that it has not made the slightest change in our good opinion of him. We do not quarrel with those who differ with us, even when it is of their own seeking. When we differ with our respectable brethren it gives us great pleasure to measure arguments with them, and when we find any cogent enough to shake us in our belief we make the most of it and turn to be "rational men," and if we chanced to be intemperate, "moderate men" likewise. We are short-sighted and cloudy minded, we candidly confess, and we search every where for a remedy to rid us of this intellectual convexity and to dispel our mental opacity, both of which we find exceedingly troublesome in our present vocation. When a ray of light shines in upon our minds, the effect is such that we cannot conceal our joy and felicity. The discovery of a hidden treasure could not afford a miser a greater share of satisfaction than fell to our lot when we learned, for the first time from that "library of useful knowledge" (the Editor of the Camden Journal, we speak in sober seriousness) that "physical energy" meant "nothing more than ability to knock down a Kentuckian!" We are under obligations to the Editor of the Camden Journal for this information which can only cease with our definitive quietus.

But the Editor of the Camden Journal misapprehends us if he understood us to call his "the irrational party." Far from it. We only complained that he should have bestowed so illiberal an epithet upon the party opposed to his own in South Carolina. There are a number of highly gifted men belonging to that arty who have multiplied the honors and glory due to South Carolina. Judge Smith is an able and enlightened politician—But we do not think his talents at all suited to the office of the Vice-Presidency. There are many things to admire in Judge Smith and many to condemn. We would not wish to be considered detractors from Judge Smith when we say we do not consider him in any degre adequate to the proper discharge of the duties which belong to the office of Vice President. There are many other men, in our opinion, better qualified, and therefore we would postpone him until all those are out of the way. The people of North Carolina *will* determine whether we or the Editor of the Camden Journal are right in the views we have severally taken of their estimate of Judge Smith.

☞ We publish this week the circular of Mr. Carson which we find appended to his speech in Congress upon the Russia Mission. We have omitted the calculations which we find in the Circular but give the result which will be found upon reference to on the opposite page. We are very sorry our limits will not permit us at present to publish the speech of Mr. Carson above alluded to. It was a very fine effort notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored at the time of its delivery.

March 7th, 1831.

At a meeting of the Merchants and other citizens of the town of Concord, the following resolutions were entered into on the subject of the currency.

Resolved, that after the first day of May next we will neither receive nor pass any bill of any other than our own State, of a denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, farther that after the same period, we will not pass any of the treasury notes of this State, and after the first of September we will not receive or pass any bills of any denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, farther that as soon as practicable we will procure specie change to supply the place of the cent bill currency.

A DIARY.

It has become quite the rage to pay up old scores through anonimous letters. It is said in a New York paper that *fifty one dollars* was enclosed by some unknown person to the Adjutant General in the following words: "Due for Military Fines evaded by illegal excuses." We should guess he was a Catholick.

"Ned has run away with your wife," said one friend to another. "*Poor fellow*" replied the forlorn husband. What stoical indifference!

Senator Noble lately died in Washington. He was interred in the Congressional burying ground.

Rumors at Washington say that Gov. Branch, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien are to be dismissed because they take the part of Mr. Calhoun. It is likewise reported that Mr. Barry is to go to Russia upon the return of Mr. Randolph and that Mr. Wickliffe is to be put into the Post-Office Department. Of these reports we do not believe a word.

Major John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville, late editor of the North Carolina Journal, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, Consul at Vera Cruz Mexico, in place of William Taylor, Esq. of Virginia, resigned.

An insurrection at Martinique, broke out among the negroes. Many of the dwellings of the white inhabitants of the Island were burned and some persons killed. In an engagement with the whites the blacks were defeated, and the insurrection quelled. The motive assigned was a desire to imitate the French in their successful struggle for liberty and independence.

Hymeneal.

Married, In this County, on the 24th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Daniel Hess, to Miss Lena Shuping.

—

DIED,

In Lincoln County, John Mull on the 25th February last, aged 86 years and 7 months. He was a very respectable citizen and one of the first settlers of the County in which he lived. He settled in it in early life when not more than 20 or 30 persons inhabited the County.

Communicated.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, March 18.—Cotton [in seed, $1.4 clean, 7½, flour $4½ to 5, corn 75 to 80, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 2 25, sugar 10 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 40 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to18, rope 10 to 12 glass box 8–10, 50 feet $3, iron 5, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, March 2.....Cotton 7 a 8½; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 70 a 75, flaxseed 1.18 a 1.20, flour,5 a 5½, molasses 30 sugar 10 a 11, salt 75, whiskey 40 a 42½ wheat 80 a 90.

Cheraw, March 10.....Cotton 7½ a 8¾, flour 4½ a 5, corn 62½ a 75, brandy peach 40 a 50, do. apple 50.

Charleston, March 7.....Cotton 7¾ a 9½ flour 6½, whiskey 37½, bacon 6½ a 7 cents. hams 9 a 9½, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 55 a 00, corn 58 a 60, coffee 10 a 12.....North Carolina bank bills 1½ a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Columbia Feb. 26.....Cotton 7 a 9 Flour bbl. 7 whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50 50, out of the wagons, Camden Mills. $7 50.

Camden, March. 12...Cotton 7 a 8½, flour $6, wheat $1 1-8, corn 75, a 80oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 30 a 62½, bacon 9 a 10.

☞ A letter has been recently received at Baltimore from Liverpool which caused flour to advance twenty five cents on the barrel.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

CIRCULAR.

Offices of American & Foreign Agency for Claims,
NO. 49 WALL-STREET
New York, January, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it concerns, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency been has established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to, in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed

Applications addressed to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, *Actuary.*

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified, at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd, I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6t68

DANIEL HARRIS, *Adm'r.*

price adv. $1.75.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Anderson dec'd. at the February term of Rowan County Court 1831. I hereby give notice to all persons having claims debts, dues or demands against said estate, to present them, for payment duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar, of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make imediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ANDERSON, *Ex'r.*

ALSO. On the 24th day of March next, I will sell the Plantation where the Mansion House stands, belonging to said dec'd. any person wishing to purchase can see the plantation any time before the day of sale by applying to the Subscriber. Said plantation contains 195 acres of land lying on the waters of Hunting Creek, near Little Creek.

RICH'D. ANDERSON, *Ex'r.*

March 17th, 1831. 1w

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62tf

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

Notice.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of George Turner dec'd. at last January session of the County Court of Lincoln in this State, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, dues, debts or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN WILLFONG.

March 17th 1831. 3t65

P. S. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to come forward and make payment as no indulgence can be given. P. W.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others *vs.* Williams and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendents are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of montgomery at the Court-House in Laurenceville on the first monday in september next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heared exparte.

Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, *c. m. c.*

price adv. $1.75. 6t68

☞ The Examination of the *Female School* in Statesville, will take place on Thursday the last day of March. Commencing at half past 9 A. M.

Patrons and friends of the School, are respectfully invited to attend. 4t63

M. A. CALDWELL.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to.

8t65 R. MACNAMARA,

Administrator with the will annexed.

March. 8th 1831

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 4t

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Mazcellines,
5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines,
Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarins,
Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles,
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins,
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses,
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdk'fs,
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'fs, and Scarfs,
Silk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats,
Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves,
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons,
Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles,
English and French Silk Hose, and ½ Hose,
Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs,
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepaly, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, *&c. &c.*

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Capo Capes, Pelerines, Chemisettes, Blank and White Lace Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-4 5-4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12t66

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

POETRY.

FROM THE DUBLIN LITERARY GAZETTE.

Have there never met with eyes unseen on earth before;
That yet a sweet mysterious light, like years of friendship wore?
A something that disturbed thy heart, to know the hidden source
Of that which like remembrance clear, swept by with gentlest force,
Bearing thy soul along the stream of feeling reinless as a dream.

I speak not of the beautiful, the radiant, or the sweet;
The charm whate'er it be of these hath a yet deeper seat,
A more enthralling fay, and in its soundless range
Seems more resistless loveliness, than aught than sight can reach:
Like a still home, a place of rest one meet them with a feeling blest.

And while their answering clearness greets each glance our search will throw,
A chilling light is in their depth, as if they too should know—
As if they too believed we must have met and loved before;
In where, or when! the mystery searched, it only deepens more:
We can but feel its secret might, and yield to its supreme delight.

Nor need there words or moments long; the summer lightning darts
With not more soft abruptness by, than this doth over hearts;
A look—the very first of all—the slightest smile—will do,
To leave behind this haunting faith, that once we surely knew;
With instinct's truth seems understood, this closer kindred than of blood.

But who shall trace up to their springs, these workings of the mind,
So swift as hidden in their strength as is the chainless wind?
Is the bright world of dreams, do spirits ever meet.
And waken and forget that hour, until on earth they greet?
And with a sudden gladness then, feel well that they but meet again!

Variety.

It is said that two persons, belonging to the *Temperance Society*, meeting with a bottle of brandy, and the weather being very cold, concluded to take a dram, as they thought it would do them good; one of them observed that they ought to ask a *blessing*, before receiving the dram and pressed the duty on his friend, and during the time of prayer drank all of the Brandy. When the petitioner ended his prayer he complained of being thus treated; he was answered that he had not done right, for the scriptures say that we should watch as well as pray.

Marriage.—Look at the great mass of marriages which take place over the whole world; what poor, contemptible common place affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring a clergman, a sage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling about on each other's arm, looking at waterfalls, or making morning calls, and guzzaling wine and cake; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine:—the wife sits on one side of the hearth the husband at the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children, gradually gather round them. This is what ninety nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of love and matrimony.

Pope speaking of his literary persuits at one period of his life, says, "I followed any where as my fancy led me, without any design but that of pleasing myself, and was like a boy gathering flowers in the fields and woods just as they fell in my way—these five or six years I look on as the happiest of my life."

I love, says Prince De Ligne, the idleness of sensible men; but idle blockheads are like footmen in an antichamber—they fib, they slander, they are inquisitive and insolent.

If the riches of both Indies, says the elegant and amiable Fenelon; if the crowns of all the kingdomes of Europe were laid at my feet in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all.

Carriage-Making BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that having dissolved the co-partnership with *Cyrus W. West*, they continue to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, and are now making, and will in future keep on hand such work, as in their line of business is usually made in this part of the country. Repairs of all kinds will be done on the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in part pay for their work, at the market prices. The subscribers solicit the continuance of public patronage and are confident that they will be able to merit it, by unremitted attention to business and a faithful execution of their work: Their shop is at the old stand of Cyrus West and Company, a few doors north-east of Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment.

WILLIAM T. BLUM,
GEORGE M. HARRIS.

Two fine pannel GIGS for sale at this establishment, which will be disposed of low, for cash, or good notes.

N B.—The Firm of the co-partnership of Cyrus W. West & Co. having expired, all those indebted to that firm are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts with Wm. T Blum, either by cash or notes; this being necessary, in order to close that concern. Those who fail to comply with this request, may expect to have their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. T. BLUM,
In behalf of the Firm.

February, 1831. 3t63

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

Fifty Dollars Reward LOST.

A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthet's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.

February 12th, 1831. 99tf

State of North Carolina.

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAVER and wife *vs.* Joanna Hartly, Drusilla, Christena, Alex, Rebecca, Edith, Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben, Thoms, Basil and Laban Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte Witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday on September, 1830.

6t64 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *c. c. c.*

Notice.

AT January Sessions, 1831 of Montgomery County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the late Doctor James W. Craig. All persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make payment: And those having demands against the Estate are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated within the time required by Law, or the acts of Assembly, for the protection of Executors and Administrators and deceased men's Estate will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BENJAMIN KENDALL, *Adm'r.*

Lawrenceville, 3d March, 1831. 5t66

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimeres,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinetts,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Sattins,*
Stationary,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 43tf

WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Curled Maple, plank, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be given. Apply to

ALEX. BUIS
AND
GEORGE FRALEY.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,

A. BUIS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56tf

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 98tf

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 9?

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD *vs.* James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 3mt63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTONG, *clk.*

$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid $40, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCHD. G. CARTER.

January 11th, 1831. 52tf

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

November 20th, 1830. 46tf

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public that he generally, has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be made on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

Negroes for Sale.

13 OR 14 NEGROES, Men, Women and Children, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Locke, dec'd. will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next at the late residence of the dec'd. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LOCKE. } *Executors.*
RICHARD LOCKE. }

Salisbury, March 4th 1831. 4 64

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS *vs.* William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 3mt63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY *vs.* Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three montes successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3mt69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c. l.*

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1829. 11

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

STAGES FROM WARRENTON TO DANVILLE.

THIS Stage will leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock P. M. arrive at Oxford same days. Leave Oxford every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Danville at 9 P. M. same days. Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Milton at 8 A. M. and at Oxford same days; leave Oxford at 4 o'clock A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday and arrive at Warrenton in time for passengers to take the stage north to Petersburg.

This route combines more advantages and facilities than most routes in the southern country; and for comfort and convenience it is not surpassed. Persons travelling to Petersburg, Richmond, or any place to the north can enter the stage at Danville either Monday or Thursday at 3 A M arrive at Milton at 8 o'clock and at Warrenton next days in time for the stage going northward and arrive at Petersburg Wednesday and Saturday by 3 o'clock P. M. Thus performing the route of 177 Miles in *three* days. Price of Fare thro' $10.00, and arrive in New-York in six days from Danville or Milton. Persons travelling south can leave Petersburg every Monday and Thursday and arrive in Warrenton next days in time to take the stage to Milton or Danville.

This line intersects at Warrenton the Main daily line running North or South. It also meets the Norfolk line *via* Murfreesborough and Halifax N. C. Persons travelling north who do not wish to go thro' Petersburg, can go in this line to Norfolk and there meet the Steam Boats direct to Washington City, Baltimore &c. This line also meets at Oxford a stage from Raleigh: At Milton it also intersects the stage line from Fredericksburg Va. to Powelton, Georgia: And at Danville meets with a line of stages from Lynchburg Va. and another from Salem, N C. twice a week which extends via, Morganton, Brindletown, Greenville &c. to the south.

The Proprietor pledges himself to keep comfortable Coaches, first rate teams, sober and steady drivers; and by these means hopes to obtain a share of patronage.

Passage from Warrenton to Danville $5,00 All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS.

February, 5th, 1831. 6t65.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Tuesday of May Court, the House and Lot of Barnabas Krider, adjoining the Jail lot, on credit of Twelve Months, bond and security will be required. 5t66

JACOB KRIDER *Ex'r.*

March 14th 1831.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of Isaac J Thomas *vs.* the heirs at Law of William Parks. In this case it appearing to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at Law of the said William Parks lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury to be and appear at the next county Court, of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to Shew Cause, if any, why the plantiff shall not have Judgment of execution, against the real Estate of Wm. Parks dec'd. or Judgment will be entered according to scifa.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

6t67 *c. c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L. STANFORD to the use of Charles Harris' Executors *vs.* the heirs at Law of William Parks, scifa to charge real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at Law of said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, to be and appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any, why the plantiff shall not have judgment of execution against the real Estate of Wm. Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will be entered according to scifa.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS,

6t67 *c. c. c. c.*

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

Feb. 17th, 1831, 52tf